

# ALLIES, POURING THROUGH HOLE IN AUSTRIAN LINES, HAVE TAKEN OVER 20,000 PRISONERS THUS FAR

Capture of Conegliano, Key to Austrian Position, Is Considered Fatal Blow to Enemy's Plans to Hold North of the Present Allied Wedge

## AMERICANS ADVANCED EAST OF MEUSE RIVER

French Are Closing in On Guise—In the Vicinity of Valenciennes the British Appear to Be Held Up For the Time Being

(By the Associated Press.)

One year ago the Italian armies were streaming westward from Isonzo, with a great military disaster imminent. To-day, the Italians, with British and French divisions fighting with them, and with American contingents in reserve, are pouring through what appears to be a breach in the Austrian lines east of the Piave river. Val Dobbiadene has been captured. Conegliano has been occupied, and along a line stretching south to the Trevizo-Oderozer road, the allies are moving steadily ahead. Prisoners numbering over 20,000 have been taken during the fighting.

Reports from the Piave front seem to indicate that, after the first rush of the allies, the Austrian resistance weakened greatly and there are indications that along the center of the line the enemy's defense has been crushed. The sweep of the allies eastward appears to have gained momentum during the past day and it seems probable that the next few days may see the whole Austrian army fronting the Piave in retreat toward the Tagliamento.

Not only are the Austrian lines yielding on the Piave front, but farther west the allies are reported to be advancing. The capture of Conegliano, the key of the Austrian position, is considered a fatal blow to the enemy's plans to hold north of the line where the allied wedge has been driven deep into the Austrian lines.

Bitter fighting has been going on in the Meuse sector during the past day or two. East of the Meuse the American forces have moved ahead once more and have wrested important positions from the Germans. West of the Meuse the Germans have been heavily bombarding the American lines and back areas with gas and high explosive shells. American long-range artillery has been pounding the German supply lines at Conflans. West of Argonne forest the French have begun an attack which seems to promise the turning of the Aisne line, which is the main obstacle to the French advance immediately west of the Argonne in the region of Vouziers. The new attack was over the front from St. Quentin-Le-Petit to Herpy, north of the Aisne, and progress made in the first few hours indicated that important results are within reach.

On the Oise-Serre front, the French slowly are tightening their hold on the lines about Guise, while south of that town they are moving ahead in spite of desperate resistance on the part of the enemy. In the neighborhood of Valenciennes the British apparently are checked, for the moment at least, no significant progress having been made there during the past day or two. North of Valenciennes, the French, British and Belgians have improved their lines, but do not appear to have succeeded in breaking through the German defensive lines defending Ghent.

The Versailles conference has, it is reported, agreed on the terms for an armistice and also on the final peace demands. It is said that they will be submitted simultaneously to the German government. London reports that the allied nations will demand the surrender of the German fleet, including all submarines, and the occupation of all the fortified towns on the Rhine.

Internal conditions in Germany and Austria appear to be rapidly growing worse. Rioting, in which a large number of persons were killed, is reported from Budapest. In Germany, the population is said to be in a panic. Banks are being stormed by depositors, it is reported.

### JAPAN SENT TWO DIVISIONS.

And Part of a Third to Fight Bolsheviks in Siberia.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—Japan has sent two divisions of troops and part of a third division to fight the bolsheviks in Siberia. Colonel Wada, senior adjutant in the war office, made those facts known officially to correct an impression that the Japanese army is mobilizing on a large scale for operations in Siberia. He added: "In order to enable those divisions to work to the utmost efficiency in so wide a country, it was necessary to provide for them additional artillery, aviation corps, field and wireless corps, railway corps, pontoon battalions, and some other contingents in the rear."

### FRENCH TOOK BEAUFORT FARM

And Strengthened the Trap Being Closed on Guise.

Paris, Oct. 30.—General Debenedy's first army has gained new successes in the encircling of Guise, according to the official statement to-day reads:

### EIGHTEEN GERMAN AIRPLANES DOWNED BY AMERICANS

And Only Five of the Latter's Machines Failed to Return, Reported Gen. Pershing—Violent Artillery Fire Also Mentioned.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Heavy artillery and machine gun fire north of Verdun and the bringing down of 18 enemy airplanes with failure of five American machines to return, as told in Associated Press dispatches last night, were reported by General Pershing in a communique of yesterday, received to-day by the war department.

"The dispatch says: 'Artillery and machine gun fire continued heavy during the night on the front of the first army north of Verdun, reaching particular intensity in the region of the Bois Belleu and the Bois d'Ormont.'

"From the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report. 'On the Verdun front there has been heavy artillery and machine gun fire to-day west of the Meuse, especially in the region north of St. Juvin.

"With more favorable weather conditions there has been increased aerial activity in front of the first army throughout the day. Our pursuit squadrons engaged the enemy in numerous combats, in the course of which 18 enemy airplanes were shot down. Five of our machines did not return. Our aviators also carried out important reconnaissance and photographic missions."

### CONEGLIANO ENTERED

And More Than 150 Guns Taken by the Allies in Italy.

Rome, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—The official statement issued at the war office to-day reads: "The enemy, attacked frontally by the eighth and twelfth armies and threatened on his flank by the fourth army, has been forced to abandon the heights on the left bank of the Piave and, hard pressed by our troops, is retreating. 'Several more villages have been liberated. Closely following the enemy, who blew up the bridges across the Montebelluna, we have entered Conegliano.

"To the north, on the right bank of the Piave, other troops in co-operation with those on the left bank, have passed beyond the Calcinetta torrent after a brilliant struggle. Bitter fighting is taking place in the region of Monte Grappa.

"The capture of another thousand prisoners is announced, and more than 150 guns have been taken, many of them of medium and heavy calibre. A good part of those captured are already in action against the enemy."

### BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS CHARGED

British Home Secretary Says That British Prisoners Have Been Beaten, Tortured and Forced to Work When Ill.

London, Oct. 30 (British Wireless service).—Germany has flagrantly broken the rules of international law in her treatment of British prisoners of war, declared Sir George Cave, the British home secretary, in discussing the question of prisoners of war in the House of Commons yesterday. Some of the German internment camps, he said, were reasonably well organized but there were other camps where conditions were almost unspeakable and where inhuman treatment almost past belief went on. Working parties of British prisoners were beaten, tortured and made to work when they were ill. Everything was done to break their spirit, but, Sir George added, the enemy had failed in most cases. Sir George believed that if any armistice were concluded, the German government would take steps to see that all of the primary conditions would be that all prisoners of war in enemy countries should be immediately and unconditionally released.

### NAVAL CONFERENCE HELD.

And Many Prominent Allied Leaders Are in Paris for Conference.

Paris, Oct. 30.—A naval conference was held at the ministry of marine on Monday. Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, presided. Admiral Wemyss, first British sea lord, Vice Admiral William S. Sims, and Admiral William S. Benson, of the United States navy, Vice Admiral Thonon di Revel, of the Italian navy, and Admirals Grassi and Bon of the French navy, were present.

### FOR PAPER CONSERVATION.

Business Men Urged to Make Carbon Copies on Backs of Letters Received.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—"Conserving paper worth millions of dollars by writing the carbon copy of your answers on the back of the letters you receive." This advice was given the business men of the United States to-day, in a statement issued by the American Forestry association.

### 8,000 SOLDIER VOTES.

Are Expected to Be Cast in Massachusetts Election.

Ayer, Mass., Oct. 30.—It was expected that 8,000 Massachusetts soldiers, stationed at Camp Devens would cast their votes to-day in the coming state election. The balloting took place in a Y. M. C. A. hut.

## CZECH REVOLT IS COMPLETED

Their National Committee Has Taken Over Local Govt. in Prague

### AUSTRIAN SYMBOLS WERE ERADICATED

Entire Armed Forces in the City Put at Disposal of the Czech Committee

Copenhagen, Oct. 30.—The Czech national committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, on Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution there, according to a telegram from Berlin to the National Tidende.

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech state.

### CALLS RUSSIA A "HORRIBLE NIGHTMARE"

Prince George Lvoff Says Ruthless Murders, Torturing and Atrocities Prevail in Sections Controlled By German-Led "Reds."

Honolulu, Oct. 30.—Prince George Lvoff, first premier of the Russian provisional government set up after the revolution, left here recently for the United States. He said Russia is a horrible nightmare, with ruthless murders, torturing and atrocities in those sections controlled by German-led "Reds."

### FEARFUL OF LOSING BUSINESS.

New York City Authorities Seek More Docking Facilities.

New York, Oct. 30.—The city authorities to-day announced steps would be taken to avert the loss to this port of the business of twenty-five steamship companies, whose vessels, coastwise and trans-Atlantic, dock here. Murray Hubert, dock commissioner, confronted by intimations from these companies that they would seek accommodations at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk and other Atlantic ports unless increased docking facilities could be assured at New York, announced that the situation would be considered at a conference on Friday with the federal regional harbor officials.

The steamship companies said their business had been curtailed because of the government's action in taking over so many of the docks for war purposes. Mr. Hubert said to-day he was encouraged by the letter he received from Secretary of Commerce Redfield, favoring a transfer of the terminal of the Long Island Sound steamships plying between New England ports and New York from the North river to the East river. The commissioner said this would be one of the changes to be discussed Friday with a view of turning the deep water facilities in the North river over to the steamship companies which have threatened to move to other ports.

### BAR GERMANY FROM SEAS

Until Adequate Indemnity Has Been Paid, Say Australians.

Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 30 (Via Montreal).—The people of Australia will not be satisfied unless Germany surrenders unconditionally, it is declared in a resolution passed by the city council of Melbourne. The resolution requests that Great Britain insist on an adequate indemnity, the British navy not to permit the German flag on any ocean until such an indemnity is paid.

### GERMANS HOARDING MONEY.

Necessitating the Issue of Two Billion Marks in Last Four Weeks.

Zurich, Oct. 30.—The German Reichsbank has issued bank notes to the amount of two billion marks during the past four weeks, according to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. The newspaper says this was caused by the hoarding of bank notes by the people and points out that if the Germans do not give up their present "craze" a financial catastrophe is inevitable.

### STRIKE SPREADS TO JERSEY.

Some Clothing Workers Resumed Places When Terms Were Met.

New York, Oct. 30.—The strike here of 15,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, engaged on the manufacture of boys' clothing, spread to-day to New Jersey, where 1,000 men and girls employed on contract work for the New York manufacturers, walked out. Strike headquarters announce that 1,500 strikers returned to-day to the shops of manufacturers who agreed to the union terms.

### FIVE PLAYERS IN HOSPITAL.

As Result of Rough Football Game in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Five members of the University of Chicago football team are in the hospital to-day as a result of a rough game yesterday with the Loyola academy eleven. Chicago won, 6 to 0, with one touchdown.

## HURRY-UP CALL FROM GERMANY

Another Note To-day Supplements Last Brief Communication

### SAYS KAISER SHORN OF WAR-MAKING POWER

And Also That He No Longer Has the Right to Negotiate Peace

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Another note from the German government reached Washington to-day. It supplements the last brief communication saying armistice terms were awaited by rejecting in detail governmental changes which have taken place in Germany as evidence that the kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally, but send the information for the American government, apparently recognizing that the stage of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of their armistice and peace plea to the allies.

It reiterates that the actual power and responsibility of the government has been transferred to the Reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

The note probably will be forwarded immediately to Paris, where the supreme war council already is reported to have formulated terms upon which the United States and the allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

As word of the new German move came it was learned that President Wilson was working to-day on a reply to the last note from Vienna, in which the Austrian government accepted all principles and conditions of the president and asked for armistice and peace proposals. The reply, which probably will be made public before night, is expected to inform the authorities at Vienna that on the basis of acceptance of all conditions, including actual independence and not mere autonomy for subject nationalities, their request has been referred to the governments with which the United States is associated.

The armistice program said to have been prepared by the supreme war council had not been reported on early to-day by the American representatives. The government, however, is known to favor terms equally as drastic as those described in press dispatches as agreed upon at Versailles.

Frederick Oederlin, the Swiss chargé, received the German note and appeared at the state department shortly before noon to deliver it.

It was stated later that the new communication made no change in the situation. The next step is expected to be an announcement from one or all the capitals of the co-belligerents of armistice terms.

Although officials here regard the Austro-Hungarian situation as far from clarified and are inclined to question how far the government at Vienna now is qualified to speak for anyone, the understanding is that they are to be dealt with on the theory that, as in the case of the Germans, acceptance of armistice terms amounting to surrender in the field, will be the best guarantee of faithful performance of any promises.

Secretary Lansing had not received early to-day the note reported to be coming from Count Andrássy, the Austrian foreign minister, asking the secretary to intervene with the president, was received. The unofficial text of the Andrássy communication as transmitted from Vienna via Basel, by the Associated Press, was received early to-day and was read by officials with undisguised interest.

### AUSTRIA SENT NOTES TO THE ALLIES TOO

Telling of the Appeal Which Had Been Submitted to Pres. Wilson—This Is Taken to Mean That Emperor Charles' Situation Is Very Acute.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—President Wilson was not expected to make known his decision as to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice until the official text of a note from Count Andrássy, the new Austro-Hungarian foreign minister to Secretary Lansing, asking the secretary to intervene with the president, was received. The unofficial text of the Andrássy communication as transmitted from Vienna via Basel, by the Associated Press, was received early to-day and was read by officials with undisguised interest.

### NOT SATISFIED WITH STREET CAR "RUNS"

Aldermen Express Disapproval and Committee Has Been Named to Investigate the Barre Situation.

Its searchlight turned on the street railway by a casual inquiry from Alderman McMillan, the board of aldermen at its regular meeting last evening delegated the mayor to appoint a committee of three to ascertain why the Barre & Montpelier Traction & Power Co. is ignoring its printed schedule by operating local and interurban cars in an alleged haphazard fashion. Alderman McMillan, fresh from a hunting trip in the north, took his seat at the table for the first time in several weeks. Others of the board who parried the final thrust of the demon influenza returned last week, but not until last night was the full complement of aldermen present. Brief discussion of street railway service that was described as being ragged in spots was the only departure from routine business.

Apparently whippersnappers regarding inferior service had reached other cars, for Alderman McMillan found that he was not alone in voicing the complaints of constituents. Mayor Glysson said he had listened to similar grievances and complaints also had been reported to Alderman Milne. Alderman Alexander said that Supt. C. F. Miller of the M. & B. L. & P. company, on his own initiative, held the 4 p. m. out at the south end Tuesday to accommodate workmen. Mr. McMillan declared that the company is missing two and three through trips daily because of delays, and Alderman Rizzi told of a friend who waited half an hour after the scheduled time before he boarded the car he was looking for. Alderman McMillan suggested that the council should rescind the traction company to live up to its new franchise. To the end that something like that may come to pass, Alderman Milne moved that the mayor be authorized to appoint an investigating committee of three aldermen and that he act as chairman, ex-officio. Mayor Glysson acted immediately by appointing Alderman McMillan, Alexander and Rizzi to serve with him. A report on the investigation was ordered for next week's delivery.

The clerk presented the bill submitted by the assessors a few weeks ago and over which something of a controversy has raged. Mayor Glysson said he would like more time in which to complete his investigation and suggested that the matter be allowed to lie on the table. Alderman Healy said he had promised to bring up the question again and asked the mayor how much time he would require. The mayor in turn interrogated Alderman Healy as to whether he knew the approximate cost of assessing taxes this year. The reply was in the affirmative, and then the mayor said that inasmuch as he had dug into the matter he intended to keep on with the shovel until he struck bottom, even if it should take a week.

R. D. Carpenter's resignation as second assistant engineer of the fire department was presented and accepted. On the nomination of the mayor, Peter Puricelli, a member of the regular department, was elected unanimously to succeed Mr. Carpenter. The street committee, reporting on its investigation of a complaint which concerned traffic conditions on Elliott street, said that the street superintendent had been directed to make repairs. John Drungould of 573 North Main street and Mrs. Mary Nichols of 9 Richmond street were given permits to erect chimneys, on the favorable report of the building inspector. James Ingram was granted a permit, with the usual restrictions, to move a house from Elmwood avenue to 77 Merchant street.

The following warrants were approved for payment: Street payroll, \$234.82; engineering payroll, \$36.81; water payroll, \$117.60; fire payroll, \$148.24; police payroll, \$103.37; J. A. Smith, \$18, services as janitor; J. A. Roberts, \$16, services as janitor; James Mackay, \$300, salary for six months; city treasurer, \$140.71, cash paid out on street superintendent's orders; Cristoforo Colombo band, \$150, band concerts; G. L. Gregware, \$191.80, permanent street contract.

SEC. DANIELS APPRECIATES New England People's Interest in the United States Navy.

Boston, Oct. 30.—Secretary Daniels in an address to a Democratic political meeting here to-day expressed his personal appreciation of the deep interest and the great help given by the people of New England in every effort of the navy to measure up to the needs of the country in the war and said he hoped soon to visit some of the naval stations from Maine to Rhode Island.

Mr. Daniels said that since the war began it had not been necessary to change the organization in any single department of the navy, ashore or afloat, and he attributed this to the fact that "in time of peace the navy department was placed on so efficient a footing and had secured such perfect team work that enlargement was along lines that had been brought out, planned and adopted" before the war.

The naval secretary reviewed briefly what the navy has done in New England, saying that since the war the department has let contracts in Massachusetts aggregating \$239,500,000, while the force at the Boston navy yard has increased from 1,802 men in 1914 to 9,374 at present. "The figures," the secretary declared, "speak eloquently of the close and intimate touch of the navy department and the people of Massachusetts."

"TYPICAL INFLUENZA WEATHER" Held Partly Responsible for Big Increase in New York.

New York, Oct. 30.—Two days of unseasonable warmth and receding fog in this city have made "typical influenza weather," the health department stated to-day in reporting another increase in the number of new cases. The increase was also attributed to the delay in some physicians making reports.

The new cases reported aggregate 5,349, or 1,276 more than yesterday. Illness from pneumonia increased by 323, a total of 1,025 cases being listed. Fatalities were 402 from influenza and 299 from pneumonia, a decrease of 23 and 38, respectively.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE. Will Be Investigated by Committee of Larger Farm Organizations.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Investigation of the shortage of farm labor, said to have reached serious proportions in many parts of the middle west and other agricultural sections, with a view to determining means of meeting the emergency will be undertaken by a committee representing the larger farm organizations.

## SHIP CONTRACTS ARE CANCELLED

It Was Said That the Ships Will Not Be Needed to Bring Soldiers Home

### AS BIG FREIGHTERS WILL BE UTILIZED

U. S. Shipping Board Made Somewhat Significant Statement To-day

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—Contracts for construction of a number of troop ships at a cost of \$80,000,000 by the Bethlehem Union shipyards at Alameda, Cal., have been cancelled by the shipping board.

It is said to have been found that construction of additional ships designed particularly to bring troops home from Europe after the war was unnecessary, because plans have been perfected for converting large steel freighters into temporary transports.

The board also desires to have its present program completed at the end of 1919 and the yards at Alameda would not have been able to turn out the transports with that time.

It was stated to-day that the board is making no contracts at this time that cannot be completed by the end of 1919. This, however, does not mean ending of ship construction then, for contracts will be awarded during 1919 for construction to run through 1920, such future contracts to be based on estimated needs for cargo carriers of all descriptions with the war.

### BROKE FOOD REGULATIONS.

Merchants in Randolph and Northfield Pay Penalties to Red Cross.

Two penalties have been imposed by the food administration, in which \$25 has been contributed in each instance to the Red Cross. The manager of the A. & S. store in Randolph was one of those who contributed for not following the regulations as to the handling of sugar, while the other contribution was from the management of the Moriarty store in Northfield for failure to follow the regulations relative to the handling of wheat products. An investigation is being conducted relative to a complaint against J. P. Ladd of Walden, who is charged with misuse of 1,300 pounds of sugar that came to him as a merchant.

The food department is investigating the complaint relative to three carloads of potatoes shipped into Burlington from Maine. The purchaser claims they are not grade one potatoes, while the shipper claims they are. A representative of the department of agriculture has been called and he substantiates the decision of the food department. Several merchants in Burlington have been called and they claim they would not pay the grade one price for them. It is expected that a bushel will have to be weighed and then graded or that a grading machine will be brought from Maine to complete the investigation.

### EIGHT APPLICATIONS

For Officers' Training School Made at Montpelier To-day.

Lieutenant Vernon J. Yoye of a company in the United States Guards at Fort Ethan Allen has commenced his recruiting at Montpelier for the officers' training school in California. He has as an assistant George McCormack of Waterbury, who is a private and who has been appointed to an officers' training school at Camp Lee. The office is in the school commissioners' room in the Montpelier city hall. This morning eight persons appeared relative to applications and have left to take their examinations. Vermont has a quota of 70 persons, so the civilians who want to be called to this service will have to take hold of the matter soon. It is also open to class A men of the old draft, but they must get the provost marshal-general's signature to the application.

### EXAMINATIONS RESUMED

For the Class One Men in Washington County.

The epidemic of grip has cleared up enough in Washington county so that the local board will commence examinations Monday, they say. The registrars will appear for examination that day. There will be a few individual examinations this week but not in a general form. It is expected that after Monday examinations will take place every day until the class 1 men are examined.

### Much Business in Probate Court.

W. S. Smith has been appointed by the probate court as the administrator of the estate of Andre Tomasi, late of Montpelier, and C. D. Swasey of Waterbury, of the estate of Everett K. Swasey, late of that town. Clinton Bartlett of Plainfield has been appointed guardian of the Coache children, minors in that town. T. H. Cave, jr., has been appointed administrator of the estate of Nelson Dube, late of Barre town, but who was in France when he died. The wills of E. N. Vanett to Barre, Mary E. Hoffmann of Montpelier, Arthur Valieres of Barre and Rosina McAllister of Marshfield have been presented for probate.

### EXTA SUGAR ALLOWANCE.

For Influenza Patients and Those Caring for Them.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 30.—As an aid in fighting the influenza epidemic, the food administration to-day telegraphed the federal food administrators of each state the information that where necessary extra sugar allotments for patients and those caring for them are to be allowed.

### NO ACTION TAKEN

By Pennsylvania R. R. Stockholders on Contract with Government.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30.—No action was taken to-day at the meeting of Pennsylvania railroad stockholders, called for the purpose of acting on the contract between the government and the company covering the terms of compensation for federal control.